

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations
and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,
Please do not report the images to the
Image Problem Mailbox.

SACAGAWEA

Lewis and Clark's Shoshone Guide

Special Coin Collector's Edition





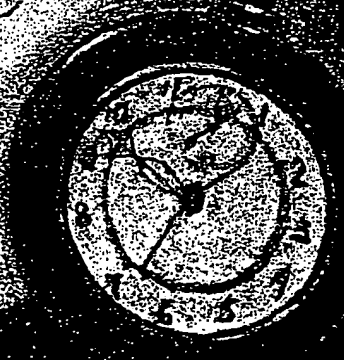
and smooth the leaflets 2 1/2 inches long and wide
 the pointed with 1/4 inch from the base which they are
 regularly serrated and from the same point taper
 into an accurate taper which is mostly but not entirely
 with a smooth substrate stems they are jointed
 with a smooth consisting of 9 segments and terminate
 in this joint
 like
 pair each
 in a small subventral spine arising from the
 winged smooth slender end of a deep green, these points
 tend to be slightly towards the extremity of the ribs on
 common foliage is so with does take fruit or flowers
 within the first summer a plant or flower
 the points of the mountain valley
 mountains valley
 Tuesday Feb

Dots here
 off dome here
 the heat for
 stuff and the
 like



The water was
 very shallow
 and the water was
 very warm
 and the water was
 very shallow
 and the water was
 very warm
 and the water was
 very shallow

Surf made to the
 4 then was to
 5 then was to
 6 then was to
 7 then was to
 8 then was to
 9 then was to
 10 then was to
 11 then was to
 12 then was to
 13 then was to
 14 then was to
 15 then was to
 16 then was to
 17 then was to
 18 then was to
 19 then was to
 20 then was to
 21 then was to
 22 then was to
 23 then was to
 24 then was to
 25 then was to
 26 then was to
 27 then was to
 28 then was to
 29 then was to
 30 then was to
 31 then was to
 32 then was to
 33 then was to
 34 then was to
 35 then was to
 36 then was to
 37 then was to
 38 then was to
 39 then was to
 40 then was to
 41 then was to
 42 then was to
 43 then was to
 44 then was to
 45 then was to
 46 then was to
 47 then was to
 48 then was to
 49 then was to
 50 then was to
 51 then was to
 52 then was to
 53 then was to
 54 then was to
 55 then was to
 56 then was to
 57 then was to
 58 then was to
 59 then was to
 60 then was to
 61 then was to
 62 then was to
 63 then was to
 64 then was to
 65 then was to
 66 then was to
 67 then was to
 68 then was to
 69 then was to
 70 then was to
 71 then was to
 72 then was to
 73 then was to
 74 then was to
 75 then was to
 76 then was to
 77 then was to
 78 then was to
 79 then was to
 80 then was to
 81 then was to
 82 then was to
 83 then was to
 84 then was to
 85 then was to
 86 then was to
 87 then was to
 88 then was to
 89 then was to
 90 then was to
 91 then was to
 92 then was to
 93 then was to
 94 then was to
 95 then was to
 96 then was to
 97 then was to
 98 then was to
 99 then was to
 100 then was to





Creative Director: Susie Garland

Art Director: Pat Thompson

All art and editorial material is owned by Dalmatian Press.

ISBN: 1-57759-384-7



© 2000 Dalmatian Press. All rights reserved.

Printed and bound in the USA

The DALMATIAN PRESS name, logo and spotted design are trademarks of Dalmatian Press, Franklin, Tennessee 37067.

Written permission must be secured from the publisher to use or reproduce any part of this book, except for brief quotations in critical reviews or publicity.

11038a/Sacagawea's Story

00 01 02 03 LBM 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

SACAGAWEA

Lewis and Clark's Shoshone Guide



Written by Cindy Robertson
Illustrated by Pat Thompson



In the early 1800s, the states west of the Mississippi River were uncharted lands owned by France and Spain. Many Native tribes inhabited these lands. The only white men the Native Americans had contact with were fur trappers and missionaries. The tribes traded fur pelts for guns and other supplies.

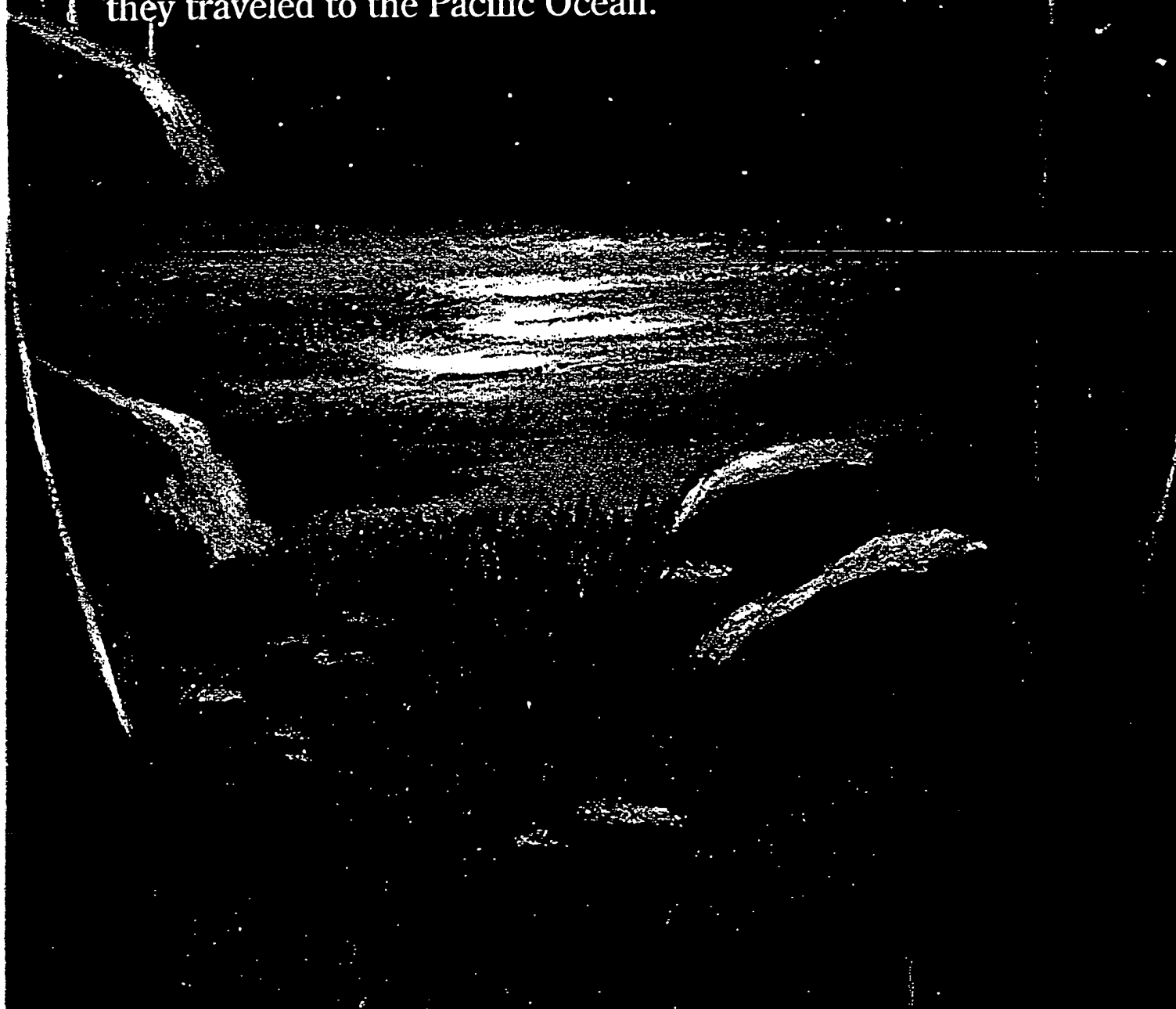
The United States purchased from France in 1803 a large expanse of land stretching from the current state of Louisiana

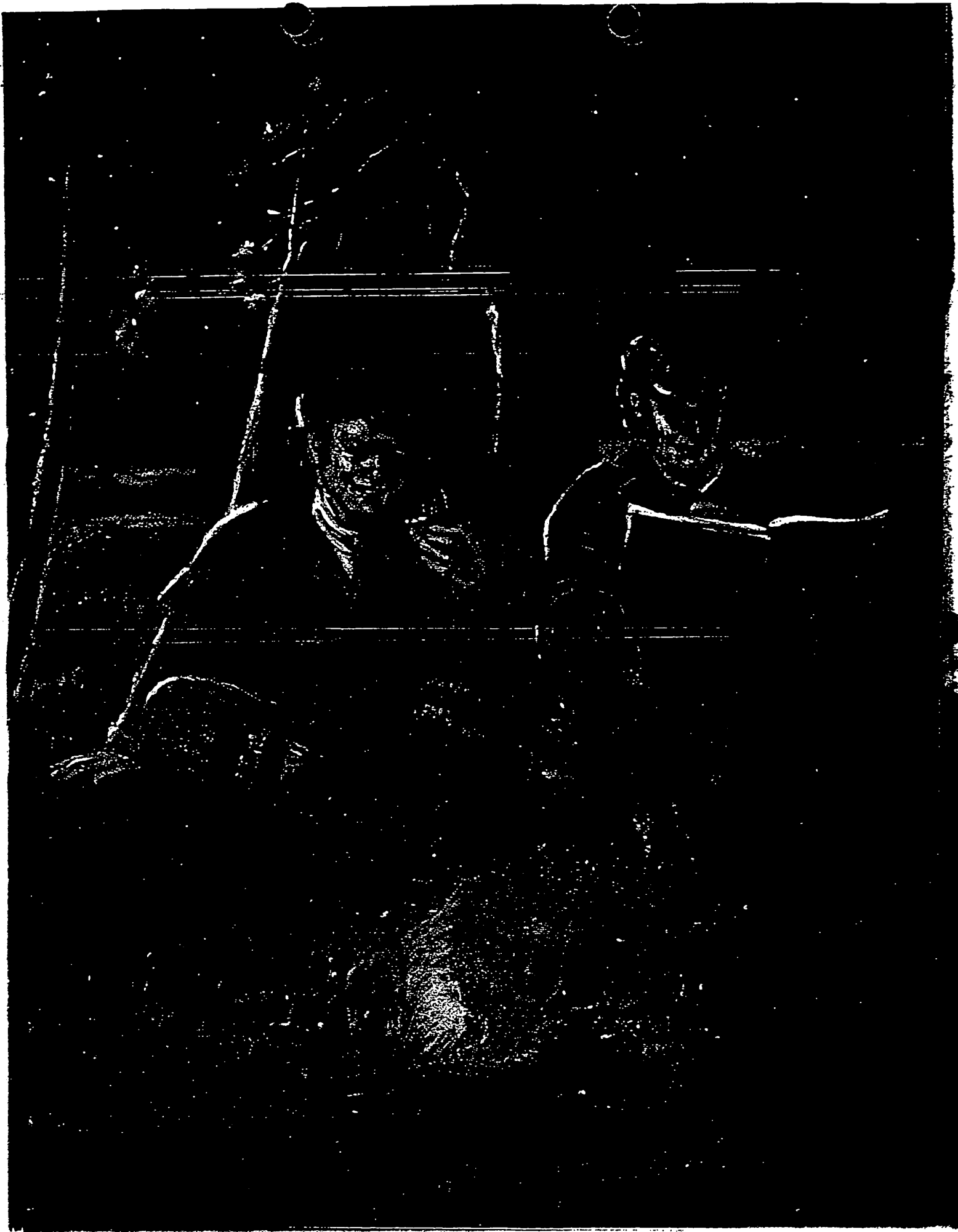


Thomas Jefferson

to the Montana/Idaho border with Canada. The government paid \$15 million for 524,800,000 acres of land - that is about 3 cents per acre. President Thomas Jefferson wanted to know about the Native tribes, rivers, plants and animals that were found in this new frontier land. Jefferson asked his friends, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, who had served together in the Army, to put together an expedition of volunteers to explore the Louisiana Purchase.

On May 14, 1804, the group of 45 men left the settlement of St. Charles on the Missouri River in keelboats and headed into the unknown land of the Native tribes and the buffalo. Captain Lewis took his large black Newfoundland dog, Scannon along on the trip. Scannon was a great watchdog, hunter and companion. Each night the expedition would make camp. Around the campfire, they would enjoy their dinner and talk about what adventures they would have as they traveled to the Pacific Ocean.



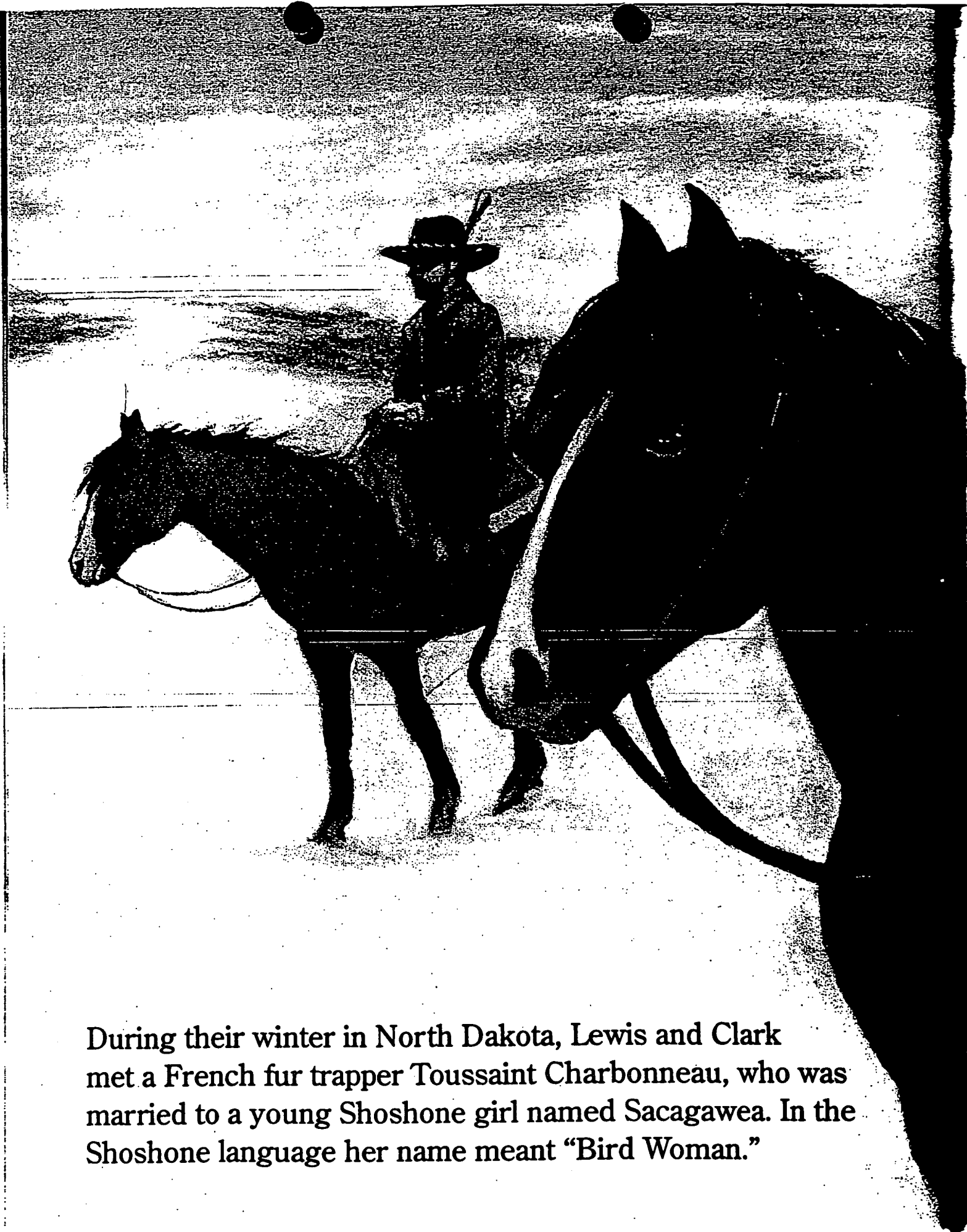




In November the explorers reached the village of a native tribe called the "Mandans" in what is now the state of North Dakota. The Mandans lived in earthen lodges. The men were great hunters and the women were skilled farmers. Lewis and Clark decided to spend the winter with this tribe.

To travel across the Rocky Mountains and reach the Pacific Ocean, the group would need horses and guides. The Mandans told Lewis and Clark that the Shoshone tribe who lived near the Rocky Mountains (in the current state of Idaho) had horses. The Mandan said the Shoshone could also provide guides through the mountains.

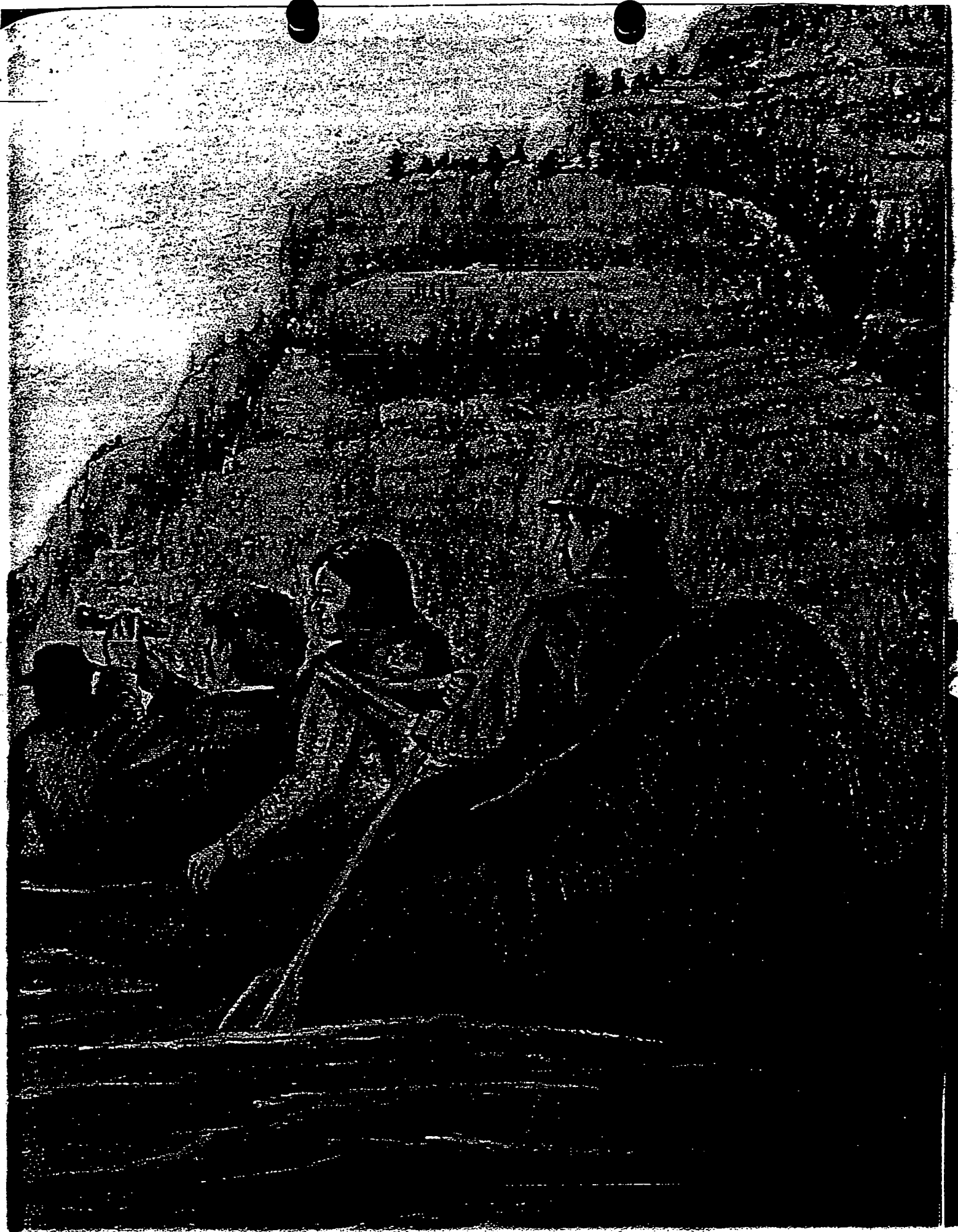




During their winter in North Dakota, Lewis and Clark met a French fur trapper Toussaint Charbonneau, who was married to a young Shoshone girl named Sacagawea. In the Shoshone language her name meant "Bird Woman."

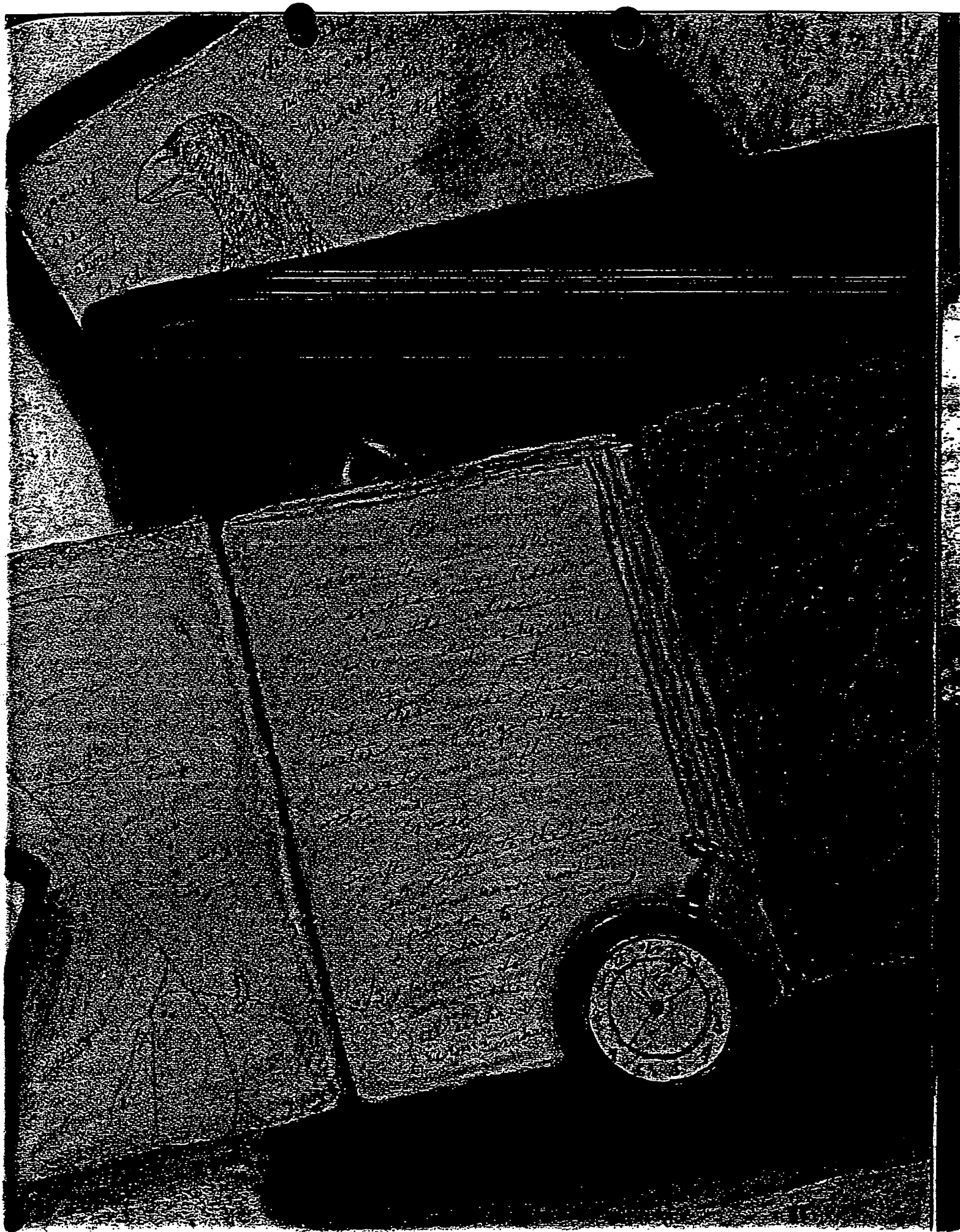


When the expedition set out for the Rocky Mountains in the spring, Charbonneau, Sacagawea, and their baby boy, Jean Baptiste, went with Lewis and Clark. Sacagawea was happy to be returning to the land of the Shoshone. At the age of eleven, a raiding party of the Hidatsu tribe had kidnapped her from her village. After living with the Hidatsu for about four years, the Hidatsu chief sold Sacagawea to Charbonneau. Sacagawea then became Charbonneau's wife.



Lewis and Clark kept journals during the expedition. They wrote about the trip and made drawings of plants and animals they saw along the way. During their trip, 122 species of animals and 178 species of plants were documented and recorded in the journals. They gave Sacagawea and her baby nicknames because their real names were hard for Lewis and Clark to pronounce and write down. Sacagawea was called "Janey" and Jean Baptiste was known as "Pompey." Sacagawea once saved the journals when the canoe she was riding in tipped over and the journals fell into a rain-swollen river.







Late in July Sacagawea's cry of joy announced the group's arrival at the Shoshone village. Sacagawea was so happy to see her family and friends again. When she was invited to join the meeting with the leaders of the tribe, Sacagawea let out another cry of happiness. The Shoshone chief was her brother, Cameahwait. She explained to her brother that the group would need horses and a guide through the mountains. The Shoshone sold horses to the expedition and sent an old man whom Lewis and Clark called "Toby" to guide them through the rugged mountain passes of the Rockies.



The mountain passes were the roughest part of the trip. Wet, slushy snow fell making it hard for the people and horses to walk along the narrow ridges. Food supplies ran very low on this part of the trip. Sacagawea showed the men berries and roots that were safe to eat.

As the group traveled through various Native American villages (who had little contact with white men), they were

greeted as a peaceful expedition because war parties did not travel with a women and a baby. Even though Sacagawea did not translate or speak all the languages of the tribes the group encountered, she could communicate with them using Native American sign language.



The expedition reached the Pacific Ocean in November of 1805. Everyone was fascinated by the beach and the animals and sea creatures that lived there. Think of what Sacagawea felt as she saw the "Big Water" for the first time! She tasted the saltiness of the water as it sprayed on her face and marveled at the vastness of the ocean. She loved the feel of the sand under her feet and the way it sifted through her fingers as she scooped up seashells. She brought her young son, "Pompey" to the beach to see the "Big Water."



The group built a fort out of logs on the Oregon coast and spent the winter there. In March of 1806, they began the long trip back to St. Charles. Sacagawea and her husband left the expedition when they returned to the Mandan village. Clark promised Sacagawea that he would provide young Pompey with a good education if Sacagawea would let him come live with Clark. When Pompey was older, he moved East to live with Clark, who cared for him just as he had promised. Pompey returned to the West as a grown man and became a famous guide.

There are different stories about what happened to Sacagawea. One story says she died of a fever at the age of

25 leaving an infant daughter and her son, Pompey. Another more pleasant story says Sacagawea returned to the Shoshone, where she was a well-respected member of her tribe and lived to be almost 100 years old.

Sacagawea was only 15 years old when she joined the Lewis and Clark expedition. She made the long, difficult trip with her infant son to care for. Her bravery, maturity and intelligence helped guide the Lewis and Clark group safely and successfully. The Lewis and Clark expedition began America's growth as a nation by opening the Western states for settlement.

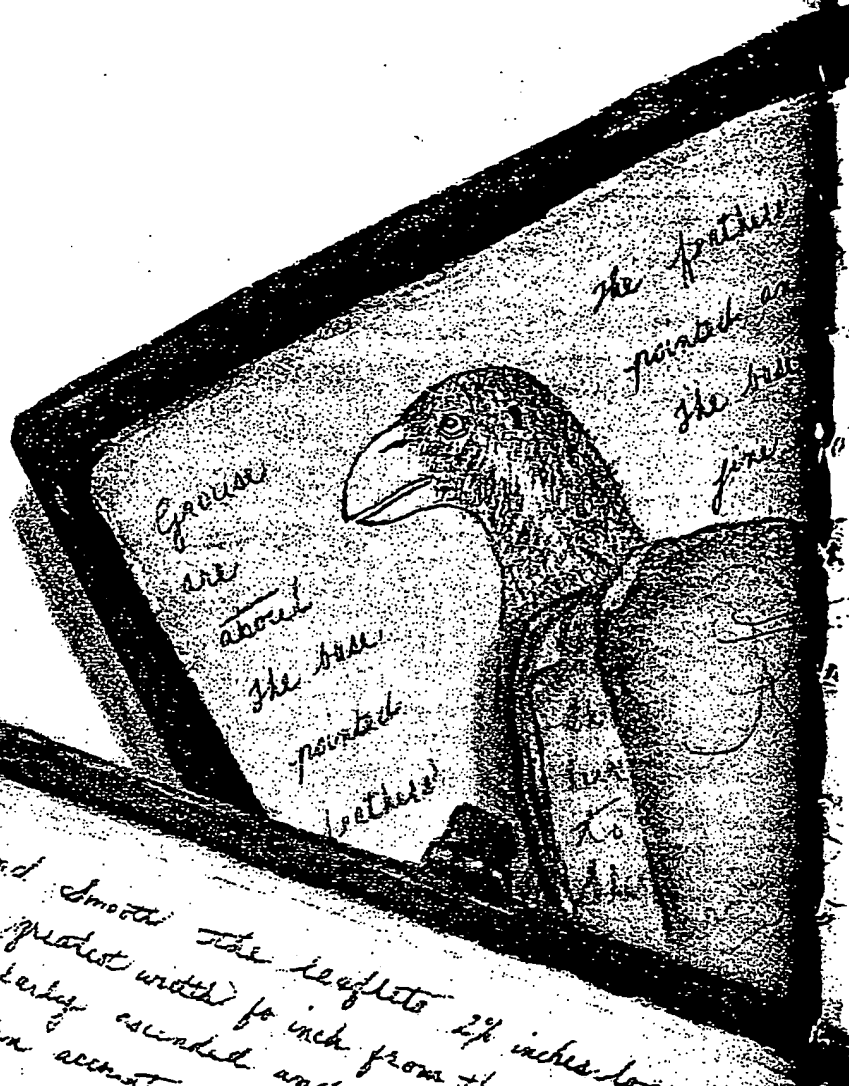


SACAGAWEA DOLLAR

Beginning in the year 2000, the Sacagawea Dollar will be minted in Philadelphia and Denver to replace the Susan B. Anthony Dollar which has been in circulation since 1979. The Sacagawea Dollar features a unique gold color. The coin has a pure copper core with outer layers composed of 77% copper, 12% zinc, 7% manganese and 4% nickel. The coin is 26.5 mm in diameter with a weight of 5.670 grams and a thickness of 1.75 mm.

The obverse or front of the coin is a three-quarter profile of the young Shoshone woman Sacagawea. On her back, Sacagawea carries her baby boy, Jean Baptiste. She carried and cared for the baby on her entire 3000-mile portion of the expedition with the explorers, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark.

On the reverse or back of the coin an American bald eagle with 17 stars around the eagle – one star for each state in the United States when the Lewis and Clark expedition began in 1804 – is shown.



Groove
are
about
the base
pointed
beak

the feathers
pointed on
the base
fine

and smooth the leaflets $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and
the greatest width $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the base which the
regularly serrated and from the same point top
with an accurate taper which is mostly but not
pointed consisting of 9 spurs and terminating
in a small sub-stem spine living from the
point from
tending obliquely towards the extremity of the rib on
common footstep - do not lose the fruit or flower
of either the first resembles a plant or flower
the prints of the untouchable call
mountains valley
Tuesday Feb



Dalmatian Press is excited to release the newest addition to our Dalmatian Press line. Read the exciting story behind the new golden dollar. The story of Sacagawea, brave young Native American woman who helped guide the Lewis and Clark expedition, is brought to life with vibrant beautiful illustrations and an insightful story. The gift of reading is one of the most important treasure you can give a child.

This new book encourages children to collect coins and educates them about the coin and the person who appears on our currency. Pull out the gold coins on the cover and you will find slots to place your own coins in.

Enjoy the story of Sacagawea, Lewis and Clark's Shoshone Guide and collect the actual coin with her image on it.

ISBN 1-57759-384-7



\$2.97

6 00639 92384 0

Patent Pending
Coins not included with book.

